

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

INSTALLATION OF CHANCELLOR

OF

Trinity College, Toronto,

On Friday, the 3rd day of June, 1853,

WITH THE

ADDRESSES, PRIZE POEM, &c.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

INSTALLATION

OF THE

Chancellor of Trinity College.

OWING to the non arrival of the Steamer, in due time on Thursday, by which the Chancellor elect was a passenger, the installation of the Hon. J. BEVERLY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Upper Canada, as the first Chancellor of this University did not take place until Friday last.

At Ten o'clock, THE LORD BISHOP, the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Provost and heads of the University, the Students and company having assembled in the College Chapel, the Liturgy was there said, after which the Bishop Clergy and Students having adjourned to the Hall, where a large company was assembled, his Lordship took the chair. Shortly after the Chancellor entered in his splendid robe of office, the gift to the College of various liberal friends. Immediately upon his entrance, the Lord Bishop vacated the chair and the Chancellor being led thereto, took his seat, with the Lord Bishop and the Arch-

deacon of Kingston on his right, the Vice Chancellor, and Archdeacon of York on his left. Prayers in Latin were then said, by the Rev. Provost Whitaker, after which the oaths of Allegiance, of Office Supremacy and were administered by the Provost. The Public Orator, the Rev. E. Parry then delivered the following address in Latin :—

Gratulatio ad Hon. Johannem B. Robinson
 Capitalem Justitiarium Canadae Superioris
 Cancellarium Academiae Collegii, S.S. Trinitatis,
 iii. Non. Jun. 1853 inauguratum.

Honoratissime Domine, Domine Cancellarie,

Quum mei sit numeris hanc concionem coram Te habere, qua et Tibi et toti Academiae hanc tuam dignitatem gratuler; sæpissime quidem id solet occurrere, neminem forte invidere posse si vel aliquanto longius in laudes tuas excurrere videar. Omnes enim uro ore confirmare solent nullum in hac provincia alium æque dignum esse; nec ullo quidem alio nos æque gav. iuros fuisse. Quia autem omnes istiusmodi laudes graviores Tibi sunt habendæ; ut cui sileri sit optabilius quam laudari; ne aures tuas obtundam ad id me potius convertam; quibus præcipue de causis lætus debeat hic dies omnibus haberi, et nobis qui intimo hoc tecum vinculo jam primum conjuncti sumus, et Tibi, qui a legum panlisper et fori exercitatione deversus, in pacatas Musarum sedes te ipsum contulisti.

Imprimis igitur, quemadmodum omnes solemus natales nostros dies præ ceteris colere; et laude omni et celebratione sacrare; ita et nos debemus hodiernum diem omni religione et memoria dignissimum habere. Hoc enim die nos academici

nascimur: hoc die academia hæc nostra plena forma, plenis lineamentis, cernitur: jam primum absoluto jure utimur, omni nostro honore et dignitate fruimur. Hodie inter parietes hujus curiæ frequentes convenimus, non ut antea privati alicujus studii et domesticæ celebrationis causa, sed ipsam hanc Academiam una cum Cancellario nostro inauguraturi. Quod autem ædificantibus usu venit, ut fastigio tandem operis posito magis etiam lætentur quam fundamentum substruentes; sic etiam nos multo magis gaudemus absoluto jam tandem atque perfecto hoc Collegio cuius circa fundamina, ut ita dicam, et primordia haud ita pridem versabamur. Tum enim temporis vereri erat casus quos plurimos omnes scimus in hac hominum vita accidere: jam vero nihil restat nisi præterita cum gaudio meminisse, futura, quanquam sollicitè, tamen longe confidentius expectare. Memoria equidem teneo illum diem quo in hunc ipsum, quo nunc sumus, convenimus locum eo consilio ut nascens hoc Collegium, ut tum erat, bonis votis precibusque prosequeremur, atque istis adeo parvis initiis meliorem exoraremus finem. Illa vota nequa, quam irrita ceciderunt: eventum multo feliciorum quam quem speravimus etiam nunc ante oculos habemus. Quæ quidem comparatio præteriti cum præsentis tempore etsi per se magnum præbet gaudium, spem tamen majorem sufficere potest. Tu quidem hoc die, hac undique a stante et conspiciente amicorum frequentia, manu et voce tua primos Academicæ nostræ honores conferes, quos plures confido et augustiores fore, uno quoque anno addito dignitatis incremento. Hoc ipso tempore nascitur (ut supra dixi) hæc Academia: Crescat sane et magis ac magis indies provehatur omnes una precamur qui Tecum consociati sumus non munere solum et rerum administratione sed voluntate etiam et vero in hoc Collegium amore.

Hoc tanto rerum nostrarum successu merito ac jure gaudemus: multo autem magis gaudeamus necesse est quum recordamus nobiscum et

cogitamus cujus rei causa hoc Collegium imprimis est constitutum. Quum enim magnum sit artes literasque bene et fideliter didicisse; magnum (concedo) prudentiam physicorum jurisque civilis adhibuisse; nisi vero his omnibus rerum sacrarum cultus accesserit, ægre, ut opinor quidem, vacillat tota ista educatio atque claudicat. Itaque quum, recenti omnium memoria, atque in illo quod tum erat Collegio Regali, divulgata erant illa duo, quæ conjungi debere putamus, sacrarum et humanarum rerum scientiæ, necesse erat quolibet ratione damnum illud reficere, et curare ut alterum Collegium meliore ordine et statu collocaretur, quæ primas semper teneret Religio, Educatio, quam vocant, secundas. Quod quidem consilium quibus artibus, quo Dei favore, feliciter effectum fuerit, in hoc loco et apud hos auditores nullus moror. Hoc tantum dictum velim. Habemus renovatam harum rerum societatem et conjunctionem, quæ ne leviter unquam solvatur vi et armis evitandum erit. Jam enim uno aliquo eodemque die omnibus his studiis curam pariter impendimus. Prima hora divinis rebus intersumus; altera antiqua literarum monumenta sedulo versamus, optimos, puto, ejus ingenii fructus quod Deus sui honoris causa excolendum dedit; tertia investigamus eas leges quibus universa Rerum Natura continetur. Itaque quum suam cuique disciplinæ legitimam tribuimus dignitatem, sacro simul omnes vinculo conjunctas teneamus. Quam rerum conditionem diu mansuram fore pollicetur, quum bonorum omnium consensus, tum rei ipsius utilitas atque sanctitas; tum ea denique qua tu nobiscum es aretissima consuetudo.

Jam vero (ut sub finem orationis iterum eodem revertar unde exorsus fui) omnes Tibi identidem gratulamur hujus diei felicitatem et dignitatem Tuam. Et quamquam, si quis id forte objecerit, humili Te cuidam imponimus solio, tamen id etiam meliorem in partem accipias precor. Melius enim esset vel ὡς ut aiunt, πάλιν modo

sanam, regere quam ditiozem et eandem *φλεγμαίνουσαν* accepisse. Nullus enim vereor ne hoc, quo nunc frueris, munus aliquid de tua dignitate detrahat: potius, confido, cumulus videbitur priori tuæ famæ accessisse. Tu profecto, qua es et legum et reipublicæ peritia, qua vitæ innocentia, qua dignitate et virtute, magis nos ipse ornabis quam ornaberis a nobis. At hæc sola sit inter nos lis semper atque æmulatio, uter nostrum amoreet beneficiis alterum vincat: et absit omnino ille dies quum hujus te horæ poeniteat; longe autem id tempus distet quum mutua hæc amoris societas casu ullo aut necessitate dissolvatur.

The reading of this address was interrupted by frequent applause from the learned in the Assembly, to which Mr. Leach, to whom the Divinity had been adjudged, was brought forward and introduced to the Chancellor.

Mr. CHARLES E. THOMSON then ascended the rostrum, and read there from the English poem, on the Duke of Wellington, for which he had been awarded the Prize, and of which we are now enabled to publish a copy with the sanction of the authorities of the College. It is as follows:—

WELLINGTON.

The sounds of mirth are mute in Apsley's hall
 The banner droops on Walmer's ancient wall;
 No more the tones of merriment are heard—
 The joyous look, the laugh, the gladsome word
 Are fled away; for who in this sad hour,
 Feels not Death's chilling, and mysterious power?
 From mouth to mouth the fearful news has sped
 That with his fathers sleeps the mighty dead;—
 Bereavement's blank arrangement reigns o'er all,
 And sheds the gloom of a sepulchral pall:
 And not by nobles only art thou wept,
 Illustrious chief, no freeborn man has stept
 On British soil, who calls that soil his own,
 Nor mourns with honest grief thy spirit flown;
 Yes; Britain's humblest peasant sheds a tear
 With sceptred monarchs over Wellesley's bier;
 Nor can heraldic pageantry outpeak
 The silent drop that trickles down that cheek.

Mourn Albion, mourn thine iron-handed chief:—
 Weep o'er his corse with more than widowed grief:
 On that loved tomb thy floods of sorrow rain;
 Such tears as thou may'st never shed again,
 Let distant India join the fun'ral wail
 With those who dwell in rich Hispania's vale;
 From North to South, from East to West, let all
 Pour forth sad dirges for the hero's fall!
 And high o'er all let Erin's death keen rise,
 And wildly mournful swell them to the skies,
 For Erin mourns the bravest of her brave,
 As mothers weep beside a first-born's grave.

And how did Wellesley win his country's love?
 Why does his fate still shadowing sorrow move?
 Fought he so bravely for extended sway?
 Sought he to rule an empire of a day?
 Steeped he his sword in fellow-mortal's gore,
 That he might reign as none e'er reigned before?
 Not in ambition's maddened thirst of power,
 Nor seeking glory as his noblest dower;
 Not for his own, but for his country's good,
 Fought Wellington where bravest foes withstood:
 His duty was his watchword, this he sought
 The only motive for the deeds he wrought;
 Thus, in obedience to his king's commands,
 Bright flashed his glittering sword o'er distant lands;

Nor sought its sheath till every foeman dire
 Had yielded, and the triune cross of fire
 Had waved in triumph over India's plain—
 Had chased the invading Corsican from Spain—
 Then, borne along as freedom's matchless shield,
 Had on that last, that crowning Belgic field,
 Taught the Oppressor that the galling chain,
 With which to bind the world he strove in vain,
 He ne'er could rivet, while on British ground.
 The name of "Freeman" was no empty sound.

Britain! of earth's proud circlet most bright!
 Sovereign of nations! champion of the right!
 Thine has it ever been to stem the tide
 Of mad ambition's cruel, ruthless pride:
 Thine is the arm that keeps the strong in check,
 And saves the weak from tyranny's fell wreck:
 And, though thy chief be gone, still o'er his grave
 Justice and Truth their pure white banners wave,
 And those thou hast, proud by that tomb to swear
 That Wellesley's trophies England still shall wear.
 Yes! Wellesley's trophies; not in name alone,
 Not in the faded banner's rushing moan,
 That with Æolian murmur, as it dies
 Calls tears of pride and grief to veteran eyes.
 Though proud memorials of the warrior's name,
 Such can but fan the spirit into flame,
 That feels already in its depths below
 The spark of patriot courage warmly glow.

Not here we see his trophies, seek afar,
 Where 'neath an Indian clime arose his star,
 Seek them where wisdom joined with valor gained
 Realms mightier far than empire e'er attained;
 Seek them where steadfast courage proudly bore
 The cross triumphant over rich Mysore;—
 Seek them where Scindiah's princely treasures lay
 Prostrate before the hero of Assaye;—
 And know that Britain owes to Wellesley's sword
 Such boundless wealth as India's realms afford.

Are these but feeble triumphs? Turn again,
 And learn how Wellesley rescued trampled Spain;
 See him on Lusitania's rock-bound coast,
 With but a handful, check that mighty host;
 Go to the Douro's banks, and know that there
 He nobly did what few but he would dare;

'Gainst twofold odds was Talavera won ;
 And at Busaco set Massena's sun—
 When Torres Vedras frowning seemed to say
 "The English Leopard here will stand at bay."
 But no disaster, no defeat, was there ;
 The Leopard, bounding from his rocky lair,
 At Salamanca's great and glorious fight,
 Overthrew the oppressor and restored the right ;—
 A few short months, and one decisive blow
 Freed Spain for ever from the Gallic foe,
 And France, once mightiest of all Europe's powers,
 Saw foreign flags float o'er her proudest towers.

 Nor yet could he, whose only hope in life
 Was in the tented-field the murd'rous strife,
 In peace and quiet rule his little realm,
 While worthier monarchs governed Europe's helm.
 Swift from his islet kingdom on he came,
 Strong in the warlike glory of his name,
 Hosts gathered round him as by magic spell,
 Those who had served him best and loved him well,
 Veterans and guards, yea all the flower of France,
 Elate with new born hope in crowds advance.
 No peace but in submission ! Life or death,
 The chain of slavery, or the victor's wreath,
 Hangs on the issue of one short campaign,—
 Awaits all Europe on the Belgic plain.
 England's is all the danger of the fray,
 England's will be the glory of the day,
 And every future age will bless the hour
 Where Gallia's tyrant, in his pride of power,
 Burning for conquest, goaded by defeat,
 Panting for vengeance, headlong rushed to meet
 The Sepoy chief, whom, though he once could jeer,
 All Emperor as he was, he learned to fear.

 Titles and crosses, coronets and lands,
 Valour's best meeds are show'ed from bounteous
 hands ;
 The summit of his glory he has gained,
 His name by folly or by crime unstained ;
 A conqueror,—yet without the love of strife,—
 A warrior,—yet regarding human life,—
 Stern in command, unyielding in the right,—
 Yet gen'rous in the exercise of might.
 E'en France herself unwilling must confess
 Wellesley could not,—Napoleon could, oppress.

Nelson and Wellington ! there side by side
 Repose they, 'neath the mighty minster's pride,—
 Brothers in arms, companions in the grave ;
 One thought, one spirit, made them truly brave :
 The sailor fell in conquest's very arms,
 The soldier, safely passed through war's alarms,
 In civil conflict, as on martial field,
 England's best guardian, and Britannia's shield,
 Serving his sovereign, as in youth's best day,
 So, when old age had turned his locks to grey,
 He sought not quiet in luxurious ease,
 But careless prince or populace to please,
 True to one stern, unbending sense of right,
 He won esteem in council as in fight,
 And died, as full of honours as of days,
 The glorious subject of a world wide praise.

Dust has returned to dust, the closing tomb
 Hides from our gaze his ashes in its womb ;
 Decay has set his seal upon that form,
 And yields his body to the gnawing worm ;
 Yet—glorious thought—the soul, unstained by Earth,
 Fleed to the heavenly mansion of its birth,
 Awaits the day when, triumphing o'er death,
 The mortal shall inhale immortal breath ;
 Rising, to lay his earthly glories down—
 In blest exchange for a celestial crown. C. E. T.

The reading of this Poem by the youthful poet, elicited many loud and well deserved bursts of applause and after they had subsided, Mr. Thomson was led up to the Chancellor, who congratulated him, trusting that his future essays in this high and difficult path of literature might be as successful as this his present essay.

The Chancellor then proceeded to confer degrees when Messrs. Badgley, Bethune, and Hallowell, four of the Medical Professors of the University were severally

introduced by Dr. Bovell, and having taken the oaths and declarations, severally received their degrees of M.D., in this University, *ad eundem*, and also Dr. Bovell who was presented by Dr. Badgley. Dr. Hodder and Deazley, received their degrees of M. D.

Professor HIND then received the degree of M. A. and Mr. J. M. Strathay as Musical Bachelor.

The following gentlemen also received the degree of B.A., Rev. Messrs. Merritt, Ingles, Geddes, McKenzie, and Messrs. Helliwell, C. Robinson and Preston. The following also received the degree of M. A., Rev. Messrs. Merritt, Geddes, McKenzie, Messrs Helliwell and C. Robinson.

The Latin congratulatory ode by one of the Students, Mr. Phillipps was then read by that gentleman as follows:—

C A R M E N .

TERTIO NON. JUN. MDCCCLIII.

IN CURIA PUBLICE RECITATUM QUO DIE CANCELLO-
RIUS ACADEMICÆ COLLEGIO S. S. TRINITATIS,
INAUGURATUS EST.

Quid hunc diei carminis et sacra
Laudis paratur! Vos, precor, omine
Adeste juvendo camenæ
Vos solitum renovate cantum.

Olim quietas inter amabilis
Doctrina sedes floruit, inclytum
Fecitque nomen, qua per agros
Unda Cami Thamesis que currit.

Inde hic remotas, littoribus novis,
 Dignatur arces visere queis opes,
 Non elaborata coacta.
 Arte suas dedit alma tellus

Taque, innocentis præsidium rei,
 Celso precamur Justitiæ loco
 Descende paulisper, forique
 Linque supervacuos labores.

Cordi disertas sit Tibi paululum
 Fovere Musas, sit juvenilibus
 Cura fatigatas severa
 His studiis recreare vires.

Adsis patronus, sive quid imminet
 Cœci furoris, sive quid ardui,
 Veroque inassuetas periculo
 Sollicitat mala cura mentes.

Jam Musa, tali præsidio ferox,
 Nec ingruentum murmura civium,
 Nec fulmen horrescit tyranni,
 Nec nimium popularis auræ

Captat favorem. Ter patriæ feram
 Bellum inferebat perniciem tuæ :
 Ter "arma, cessantes, ad arma?"
 Audieras, strepitum que pugnæ

Constans. At absint talia : vix lyram
 Decet jocosam sanguis, et horridæ
 Clades, nec infaustas canamus
 Insidias, meliora passi.

Ne quis futuri nunc timor irruat
 Rebus secundis : præside nobili
 Superbiamus, nec priorum
 Deæcore mala fama fastum.

Longa, O, (quod omnes dicimus) efferat
 Ætas honores laude superstiti :
 Et nostra te votis secundet
 Progenies et honore digno

Clara hæc nec ullo tempore copula
Solvatur ; omnes et memores Tui
Degamus alterni que amoris
Lenibus officiis fruamur.

The reading having been ended, Mr. PHILLIPS, was led up to the Chancellor who thereupon presented him with a prize volume which he had great pleasure in placing in his hands as a reward for his successful pursuit of a University Education.

Mr. C. E. THOMPSON then again ascended the rostrum and read therefrom the following congratulatory poem, also the production of his youthful muse :

The watcher oft in day's declining hour
When angry tempests all around him lower,
Gazing adown the sun's red western path,
Reads in the heav'ns the cloudy signs of wrath ;
Lists to the distant thunder's sullen roar,—
Hears the wild billows dash upon the shore,—
Yet learns, through all the gloom that veils
 heav'ns face,
The promise of a brighter morn to trace.

Such was the night that closed upon our land,
When vent'rous power put forth a spoiling hand,
And learning, stript of all her sacred guise,
In sad bereavement hid her weeping eyes ;
Then might our Zion with a bitter cry,
Mourn her fair flower that blossomed but to die ;
Mid her despair so hopeless, so forlorn,
There dawned no prospect of a fairer morn.

Hope slept and still amid the gathering gloom,
We paid sad homage to her early tomb,
Hope slept, but Faith awoke in deathless might,
Her cheering presence beamed upon the night,

And, as the clouds of sorrow rolled away,
 Broke forth the happy unexpected day
 With growing zeal, as still the morning rose,
 The church advanced to grapple with her foes,
 More and more frequent round her standard closed
 Those who too long had neath its folds reposed,
 And true Religion, in her hour of need,
 Found sons to aid her both in word and deed.

And what if now a joyous boast be ours—
 Of triumphs gained by more than human powers,
 His be the praise alone—that Rock of might,
 Whose favour is the charter of our right,
 May He, in whose blest name these walls are
 raised,
 Here morn and eve, with grateful lips be praised,
 Hence prayer's pure incense float to Heav'n above
 For further increase of such wondrous love.

Him too we name with no ungrateful lays,
 Who reared this lasting monument of praise,
 His christian charity, his godly zeal,
 Toiled without ceasing for the churches weal;
 The shepherd of our infant Zion's fold,
 No faithless hireling bought with sordid gold,
 Who, when the hungry wolf assails the sheep,
 Deserts the hapless charge he feigned to keep!
 Of other mould, through evil, and through good,
 Firm champion in the righteous cause he stood,
 So true Religion, wed with gen'rous lore,
 Might hold her seat on broad Ontario's shore.

And thou our chosen Guardian and our guide,
 Thy country's foremost son, her earliest pride,
 Here, where thy childhood played, thy manhood
 grew,
 Here reap the honours to thy virtues due.
 Not mid the din of war arose thy fame,
 The olive, not the laurel, wreathes thy name;
 With victories won on no ensanguined day,
 In halls of justice, not in martial fray
 Thine is a heritage of bright renown,
 The glory of a bloodless civic crown.

Here at some future day a hoary sire,
 His dull eye kindling with a grateful fire,
 Shall view perchance these walls of aspect gray,
 And from a heart surcharged with love shall say
 "Within these halls in time of early youth
 "I mingled earthly lore with heavenly truth,
 "And till life's latest hour my lips shall bless
 "The first good Bishop's work, and not the less
 "His name, who, pupil, counsellor and friend,
 "Aided in guiding to a prosperous end
 "This labour : faithful still through toil and loss,
 "Fair learning's vine to train upon the cross."

C. E. T.

When the applause which followed had subsided, Mr. THOMPSON was also led to the Chancellor who presented him with a prize volume which he trusted he would receive as a proof of Collegiate approbation of his successful progress in poetry, a talent which all admired and which he hoped this would induce him to cultivate.

Mr. E. BEAVAN was next introduced to the Chancellor who presented him with a handsome volume as a trifling recognition by the College of the services rendered by him in the superintendence of the Chapel Choir.

The Chancellor then proceeded to read his reply to the addresses as follows :—

MY LORD BISHOP,

MR. PROVOST AND PROFESSORS,—

The honor of being placed in so prominent a position in this University, and of being the first to fill it, is enhanced by several considerations which make me feel more sensibly the distinction conferred upon me by the appointment of the Council.

Among these is the remarkable manner in which this institution has with almost unexampled rapidity been called into existence, through the ability, decision and activity of our venerable Bishop, under circumstances extremely discouraging to the members of our Church.

Another is the thoroughly sound and satisfactory principles on which the University is established—principles which we, who are concerned in its government, are persuaded must so strongly recommend it to the confidence and zealous support of every sincere and faithful believer in the doctrines of the Church of England, that no doubt can reasonably be entertained of its increasing and permanent success.

It might seem ungracious, if I were to make no allusion to the laudatory terms in which I have just been addressed ; and indeed it is not possible that I could feel otherwise than highly gratified by the favorable and kind consideration of a learned body united for purposes so sacred in their character and so important in their influence upon society as those which it will be the labor of Trinity College to promote. But I need hardly say that I rather regard this portion of the proceedings as something which custom has sanctioned as appropriate to such occasions. I must disclaim any such delusion as could suffer me to receive this kind mention of my name in a graver sense ; for it is but too true, that if for the discharge of such duties as are to devolve upon me in connection with the University, any such qualifications were indispensable, as could deserve to be distinguished by the name of scholarship, I could not have been so inconsiderate as to accept the nomination if it had been indiscreetly offered. It seems that the custom which regulates these matters has been long so indulgent as not to leave this a ground of difficulty. But there was one consideration which I desired should receive the attention of the Council ; and

that is the probability of my presence here being called for on public occasions, at times when I might find it impossible to withdraw myself from other duties. I mention this now because I would unwillingly be thought hereafter to have forgotten or neglected any thing incumbent upon me to do here, when I may happen to be prevented by duties of such a nature that all others must necessarily give place to them. The contingency to which I have alluded was considered, and it has seemed not difficult, I believe, to make arrangements by which any inconvenience will be obviated.

I shall probably not find it necessary during my connection with the University to allude again to any personal topic, but I may venture at this time to make one other remark of a nature even still more personal. I may be pardoned for mentioning on this occasion the fact that the first of my father's family who came from England to America was one of the original Governors of William and Mary College, founded in the colony of Virginia, and that his name is to be found among the trustees nominated in the Royal Charter which issued under the Great Seal of England on the 8th February, 1692. I rejoice that in the contest which nearly a century afterwards ended in the separation of that Colony from the Crown, his descendant took such a part as has enabled me to give my assistance, unimportant as it may be, in establishing at this late day in another British Province a similar institution founded under happier auspices, and with a reasonable prospect under the vivifying influence of Episcopal superintendence of far greater and more enduring results.

In looking to the future I do not perceive that the act which has been passed by the Legislature during its present session is likely to affect materially the interests of Trinity College. It is true that the funds which had by a Royal Grant been appropriated to the support of an University

in connection with the national Church, are by this last act authorised to be applied in some degree to objects which may seem to be even more at variance with the purposes of the original grant than those which had been sanctioned by previous measures ; but it can scarcely be said with accuracy that they do in fact deviate more widely, for when we reflect that by the Royal Charter King's College was founded, and was afterwards by Royal Grant endowed as a seat of learning for the *education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion*, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, we can hardly look upon it as a greater departure from these objects that its property should now be employed, as it is to be henceforward under this last act of the Colonial Legislature, in supporting an University in which it is expressly provided that *nothing whatever* shall be taught, than that it should have been left to be expended, as it would have been under the former law, in maintaining an institution in which the doctrines of no Christian Church were to be inculcated, nor the religious services of any Christian denomination enjoined.

The new Act however, does provide that besides supporting the University of Toronto in which it is enacted that there shall be no Professorship, or other Teachership whatever, there shall also be maintained from the property which had been granted to King's College another institution to be called University College, in which instruction is to be imparted, but with the same exclusion of Divinity Professors and of the Religious services of any Church, which had characterised the University of Toronto under the former law. The people of Upper Canada therefore will continue to possess Colleges established in defined and strict connection with their principal religious communities, but unsupported, or at least with no assurance of support from the public revenue ; and besides these they

will possess one other institution deriving its income from the property which had been granted to King's College—but an institution which can not be in connection with any religious denomination—which can inculcate no form of doctrine; nor impose any religious service, as part of its discipline; for in this respect it is provided with scrupulous precision that “no religious test or profession of religious faith shall be required of any of its professors, lecturers, teachers, students, officers, or servants.” Of such Colleges there may possibly in time be more than one, for there is a general provision in the last Act to which I refer that “any surplus of revenue shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by the Provincial Parliament for academic education,” and of course upon such conditions as the Parliament shall think proper to impose.

The members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese form a very numerous body; and making all the allowance which it is reasonable to make for the numbers of those who, having been educated in the tenets of other denominations, will naturally resort for their education to those Colleges respectively which have been founded in communion with their faith, and making also allowance for the numbers of those who may be sent by preference to receive their education in seats of learning which in religious matters exact no assurance of faith, and recognise no standard of doctrinal truths—we need not fear that there will not be found ample employment within these walls for those reverend and learned Professors who with the earnestness of conviction, and in the assurance of that “truth which makes them free,” shall devote themselves to the religious, as well as the moral training of the youth committed to their charge.

The Legislature of the Province, it must be thankfully remembered, in the time of our difficulty promptly and freely conferred the legal powers

and capacities, that were necessary for enabling the members of our church to endow and manage this College which they have founded, and for preserving and promoting its interests. The grant of the Royal Charter which has followed the Act of Incorporation, was also kindly promoted by the Colonial Government, as soon as some apparent grounds for hesitation had been removed;—and Trinity College at present stands both as regards its legal capacity, and its privileges, on as favourable ground, I think, as its best friends could desire. It rests now with those entrusted with its government to take such measures as may be in their power for rendering it efficient and attractive. It can not be attractive unless it be efficient—and to maintain its efficiency there must be the assurance of adequate funds.

Upon the present generation of Churchmen in Upper Canada, the *duty* then is thrown, which they will regard rather as a *privilege*, of laying a secure foundation for the independence of this University, and guarding it against any discreditable embarrassment from the want of indispensable support. The liberality of those who come after us will impel them from their greater abundance to crown the work which we have had the happiness to see begun.

It is an inestimable advantage to Trinity College that almost at the commencement of its existence, one generous donor, Dr. Burnside, a member of its Council, has set an example to his brother churchmen, of a benefaction on a scale so generous, that if of those who *could* imitate him a very few *would* do so, we should be relieved from all anxiety on the ground of revenue.

The Council of Trinity College, and all who desire its success have observed, and most thankfully acknowledged the important services which have been rendered by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Givins, in procuring assistance

from the members of the Church, both here and abroad, towards accomplishing what we have so much at heart. It need hardly be said how grateful we are for the success which has attended their zealous and persevering exertions. Of course for sustaining and increasing what it required more than our own resources so quickly to establish, we must hereafter mainly rely upon the churchmen within this Diocese, and of the existence of the spirit which we may hope to see exemplified, a most agreeable and encouraging proof has been afforded in the success which instantly attended the appeal made yesterday to the friends of this University, to establish within it a scholarship under the name of the Bishop Strachan Jubilee Scholarship, as a tribute due to the Right Rev'd. Prelate, to whom the University itself owes its existence. It was a graceful compliment happily suggested by the Rev. Henry Patton, the present Incumbent of the Rectory of Cornwall, who desired that we should thus commemorate our gratitude to Divine Providence, which has preserved the Right Rev'd. Prelate to crown his valuable services to the Church, and to the cause of sound religious education, in this fiftieth year of his ministry—a ministry which I saw commenced in the year 1803, in the same parish in which Mr. Patton is now so efficiently serving.

To the young gentlemen who are reaping the first fruits of these exertions in which our Venerable Bishop has been engaged, and in which he has been so affectionately seconded by his pious and faithful Clergy, the present times are full of hope and promise. The rapid expansion of enterprise in this country—such indeed as it is wonderful to witness, is opening new fields to the application of science, and of the arts, and creating new avenues to employment, by which youth with principles well established, and minds well cultivated, can not fail to profit. May they have the wisdom to appreciate duly the opportunities of

sound instruction which are here provided for them—may they patiently submit to the necessary restraints of discipline, and may it be their happiness to bring themselves early to the conviction which a most pure-minded and admirable member of our church at the close of a long life spent in an age of great vicissitudes and trials, caused to be engraven on his tomb: "That all is vanity that is not honest—and that there is no real happiness but in solid piety."

The applause which followed the reading of this excellent address, was loud and long continued and having at length subsided. The Venerable the Archdeacon of *Ark*, rose and spoke as follows:—

MR. CHANCELLOR, MY LORD, THE VISITORS, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

I venture to express it as the feeling of the Reverend Gentlemen whose names are associated with mine in the reference to our humble services which you have just made, that while we highly appreciate the compliment it expresses, we feel it a great honour to have been employed in the cause of Trinity College, and to have contributed in the slightest degree to the success and stability of an Institution, so deservedly dear to the Churchmen of this Province. We have been but adding our humble testimony to the value of a principle which we trust will ever be guarded and maintained, that religion not less in the highest than in the lowest departments of education, should be interwoven with and sanctify all secular learning; and that, in the effort to effect an accomplished scholar, the obligation is the more bounden to furnish him with the armour of a Christian.

As Clergymen, too, we have not been unmindful in the progress of our humble efforts on behalf of this rising Institution,—and that recollection

has cheered us in our work,—that it is the constituted nursery of those who are to be the labourers in the vineyard of our Lord in this Diocese; who are to occupy our own places when we shall be called upon by the Most High, to render an account of our stewardship.

In cheerfully rendering the services to Trinity College, which the acknowledgment just made too flattering, expressly we have but to add here on this public occasion, our warmest wishes for its success, and our hope and prayer that benefactors will never be wanting to secure to it an efficiency and progress proportionate to the rapidly increasing prosperity and population of this Colony.

Mr. GIBSON the senior student of the University, then read the following address from the Students to the Lord Bishop:

MY LORD BISHOP,—

The honorable and grateful part which has been assigned to me in the proceedings of this day is that of conveying to your Lordship in the name of our Society, our heartfelt congratulations on the complete organization of a University the establishment of which has long been the object of your anxious solicitude and unwearied efforts.

We have met here, my Lord, on other occasions of a hopeful or joyous character—we have seen you lay the foundation stone of this College—we have seen you preside at its inauguration—you have kindly joined in our festivities at the close of our Academic year—and you have been present also at its commencement, to witness the accession of new students to our numbers; but a peculiar interest attaches to our present assemblage, inasmuch as the University is now, for the first time, assuming its perfect form, and exercising in the person of its chief officer, those powers with which it has been graciously invested by Royal Charter.

We are assured, moreover, that it must be a matter of the highest satisfaction to your Lordship, that the College Council, in electing to the important office of Chancellor, have been enabled to secure the services of a gentleman so pre-eminently qualified to discharge its duties. It would ill become me to make more explicit reference to virtues and accomplishments which are universally acknowledged, or to attempt to define diversified claims to our confidence and admiration, which can be duly appreciated only by long experience and mature judgment. I may, however, be permitted to express a hope that we may not indolently rest in the honour which we derive from the association of such a name with our University—that we may not be content merely to acknowledge it as our “proesidium,” as our “dulce decus,” but that we may rather bear in mind the maxim :

“Dus est magna parentium
“Virtus,”

And that every son of this noble institution may strive to inherit, by the patient pursuit of moral and intellectual excellence the virtue of him, who has been first called to hold the parents place in our Academic household. But, my Lord, I hasten to safer ground, to topics which I may hope to handle, in the presence of our Chancellor, with less risk of transgressing limits which, I am assured, he would wish me to observe. There are recollections which must render the ceremony of this day an occasion of the liveliest satisfaction to your Lordship. The poet tells us that “the child is father to the man”, and, as you, my Lord, look on the man, you cannot but remember with honest pride and joy, that to you was confided the nurture and guidance of the child. It must be to you an unspeakable gratification to have seen the pupil of past years growing up into the friend—the counsellor—the ally of your maturer age—your helper in every good work, “requiting” in the noblest sense

"his parent". And I am assured, that I am only expressing your Lordship's profound conviction, in imputing the honourable and happy issue of the relation which subsisted in past years between yourself and our Chancellor mainly to the influence of those moral and religious principles by which through life the conduct of both has been governed. It is Christian friendship alone which is immortal, which survives the changes of time and the chances of the world, and enriches us even in this life, with that which is not corruptible.

I beg you therefore, my Lord, to accept our warmest congratulations on the events of this day—on the consummation of a work which your Lordship has had much at heart—on seeing that chair filled, and filled by one, whom you have loved in his youth, and both loved and honoured in his riper age.

This address was received with great applause.

The BISHOP then called up Mr. Gibson, and presented him with a book; saying it was evident, from the character of the composition, that his fellow-students had chosen well, in making him their mouth piece on the occasion.

To this address his Lordship then read the following reply:—

MR. CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MY YOUNG FRIENDS.

Your heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious day in the name of your society, are most acceptable to me, and a source of great and abiding satisfaction. For although deeply sensible that I am far from deserving commendations so strong and affectionate, yet I am not unwilling to believe that the anxious share I have taken in promoting the happy result which we are now commemorating, has not been in vain.

You very happily allude, in a series, rising as you proceed, in interest and importance, to the hopeful and agreeable meetings which we have already enjoyed here ; and with truth observe that a peculiar interest attaches to our present assemblage, because the University of Trinity College assumes, for the first time, her perfect form, and exercises in the person of her chief officer, those valuable powers with which Her Majesty the Queen, the fountain of power, has been graciously pleased, by Royal Charter, to invest her.

You do but justice to my feelings in expressing your kind assurance, that it is a matter of much gratification to me, that the College council has, by their unanimous vote, elected to the important and dignified office of Chancellor of this rising Institution, one who has been long so dear to me, and so eminently qualified to discharge its weighty, as well as delightful duties.

I remark, with great satisfaction, your modest resolution, (and I trust the firmer, because modestly expressed) not to rest in the honor you derive from the association of such a name with our University, as the Chancellor has most justly acquired, and that you will not be content merely to acknowledge it as your *præsidium*, as your "*dulce decus*," but that you will rather bear in mind the maxim, "*Dos est magna parentium, virtus*;" and that every son of this Royal University will strive to inherit, by the patient pursuit of moral, religious and intellectual excellence, the virtue of him who has been first called to hold the Parent place in your Academical Household.

"*Virtute macte esto, et macti estote.*"

The affectionate tenderness, with which you identify me with your gifted Chancellor is a subject upon which you will feel that I cannot enlarge.—Allow me then, to reciprocate your warm congratulations on the events of this day,

and the consummation of a work which promises to yield, from age to age the most precious blessings to this flourishing Province.

But on this occasion so long wistfully anticipated and so grateful to our hearts, I must be permitted a few words of a more general bearing.

Our desire has been to establish a seminary of no Laodicean or uncertain sound, but one which rests on the Rock of Ages and recognizes the two great Books from which all knowledge and wisdom must be drawn,—The Book of God's Revelation, from which no man can take away, neither can add thereunto,—and the Book of the World's experience, or, as it is commonly called, the Book of Nature.

We acknowledge both as the gift of God, because both are essential to our well being, and we seek to place these in their relative and true position.

The great distinction between them is this :—The Book of Revelation, or the Bible, stretches to another world, the Book of Nature is confined to this. The latter is mortal, finite and the child of time ; the former is immortal, infinite and eternal. The one may be considered the body, the other the soul ; and because the body and soul must be united to make the perfect man, so must secular or human knowledge be united to divine, to constitute a sound and complete education.

Hence, divine knowledge (or religion) being infinitely the more precious is our first and great object. But we neglect not secular knowledge and the arts and sciences which cherish and extend the subordinate ends of our being, and accelerate under a wise discipline, our moral and religious progress. Nor do we neglect those accomplishments and habits of the body and the mind which are indispensable to all who wish to be truly cultivated and educated men in the present advanced age of the world. It is true, all that can be done in the most perfect seminaries, is to lay the foun-

dition of sound knowledge, temporal and spiritual, and to impart the power of future acquisition.

Our discipline is of the mildest form consistent with those limitations which are absolutely necessary to the companionship and intimate association of so many young and ardent spirits living in the same family. We are solicitous to place them, as our forefathers did (from whom we are not ashamed to learn) under the purest influences during the time that they are acquiring a moral and religious education; and, while we are always disposed to give them credit for honour and conscience, we do not think that good example, affectionate advice, and paternal admonition can, without danger, be dispensed with.

For such reasons, our discipline partakes much of domestic control. We feel and we wish our young men to feel the beautiful and affecting influence of the pure example of little children, the favorite lesson of Holy Scripture. And, indeed, every youth who has opened his heart to divine grace, will be refreshed by Our Saviour with his sweetness, and after mixing in the world and perhaps deserving the name of great and learned, as well as Christian, will only so far feel himself truly the child of God, as he has returned to that simple and confiding piety which he relished and practised in his earliest infancy. And it is in this sense, that we ought to understand the memorable words of our Lord "Unless ye become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of God."

This University is already surrounded with interesting and endearing associations. It is the offspring of a suffering Church; it has been watered with her tears, and may be justly named, the child of her adversity. But, though weeping may endure for a night, joy cometh in the morning. And, accordingly, she now presents a noble and living proof of the Catholicity of the Anglican Church. In Great Britain and Ireland, in the United States, within this Diocese and scattered over the world,

Our supplication for help was met with the kindest sympathies and the most generous gifts. We appealed first to our own people, and they came forward as one man, to replace the seminary of which we had been unjustly deprived. We went to England and Ireland and the same Christian spirit of liberality met and encouraged us. We sent our messenger to our Brethern in the United States, and his journey was one of triumph through that mighty land, a jubilee of Christian love and exultation. He was everywhere met with the kindest greetings; gifts and donations were poured into his lap with joy and gladness, and with prayers and blessings that the privilege had been given them of showing their Christian affection.

Hence, this University, now restored to a more holy and perfect form, is the charitable work of the whole Anglican Church, and stands before us this day as a bright and lasting monument of her Catholicity. It is also a living illustration of the Communion of Saints. It has been built by the gifts of hundreds of Church members, scattered through many regions, and all influenced by the same holy motives. Few of them can ever see or comprehend in this world, the extent of the good they have done and are still accomplishing;—for Trinity University will, we trust, continue for ages to sanctify this land, by sending forth from time to time, hundreds, nay, thousands of well qualified Ministers of the Gospel, to cultivate the Lord's Vineyard; and these again, will gather together congregations of devout worshippers, and this holy process, under divine blessing, may be permitted to proceed from century to century, like the Universities of our fatherland, preparing and moulding the baptised, generation after generation, for the Kingdom of Heaven:—and all this, long after the contributors to the structure itself and its endowments, the Professors, the scholars, and all who are at present connected with it are mingled in the dust.

But the glorious effect of their works shall ne-

ver die, and although unknown on earth, because they are too vast to be known, yet all shall again appear at the last day, and then, the benefactors and builders-up and cherishers of Trinity College will be astonished to behold the infinite good in all its fulness, which they have, through the blessing of God, brought about by their humble contributions, donations and prayers; because flowing from the love of God, they have been sanctified to His glory, and produced fruits which will, on that great day, call forth the joy of the host of Heaven.

It is thus that such pious works, like Trinity College, connect the Saints who have gone before with those who are yet to come, even to the consummation of all things.

His Lordship was frequently interrupted in the reading of the address by applause at the sentiments which it contained. This ended his Lordship pronounced the benediction and the proceedings closed.

The Rev. C. C. BROUGH said ere they separated he would make one observation. The Chancellor had made allusion to the College of William and Mary in Virginia, with the early foundation of which his ancestor was connected. He thought the link of connexion would be perpetuated, and the interest we took in the name displayed if the Ladies, many of whom were now present, would undertake the opening of a subscription list to create a fund to endow another scholarship to be called, the "Mary Scholarship." This suggestion was received with loud applause.

HIS LORDSHIP then suggested as many of the friends of the College, as conveniently could to attend at the St. James School House between one and two o'clock, and the meeting separated.

We cannot close our report of the proceedings of this day without making mention that it having been recollected that this was the fiftieth year of the ministration of the Lord Bishop in Canada, it was proposed to commemorate the event by founding in Trinity College a Scholarship to be denominated "The Bishop Strachan Jubilee Scholarship," value £30 a year for which purpose the sum of £500 was proposed to be raised by subscription. A subscription list was immediately opened, and £300 was subscribed in the room.

At the meeting of the friends of the College which was held after the installation, it was decided to raise at once by voluntary subscription the further sum of £5000 in aid of the funds of Trinity College, and nearly two thousand pounds has been already subscribed. Since then we understand the subscription list is fast filling up.

ERRATA.—Page 12, in line 25, for "sacra" read "sacræ," and in page 13, line 32, for "dedecore" read "dedecoret."